

provide better research experiences and opportunities for young psychiatrists than in other types of institution.

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The Comparison of Executive Function in Children with Attention Deficit, Hyperactive Children and Normal Children of Arak

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The aim of this study was the comparison of executive function in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and normal children of Arak. The study populations were all the children with ADHD (Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder) aged 9 to 15 years attending junior high school education center for retarded children and junior high school children who did not have any mental health problems. The sample consisted of 40 male children; 20 with ADHD and 20 randomly selected normal children. For collecting data, Raven's on colored matrices, Connors' rating scale for ADHD, flowers and hearts test, visual research test and Simon's test I, II have been used. For data analysis, MANOVA test and Log research questionnaire test have been used. The results showed that there was significant difference between the executive function of the normal and hyperactive children ($p < 0.00$). There was also significant difference between the inhibitions function and working memory in hyperactive children as compared to normal children.

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Proposed Management Algorithm for Atypical Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome and Serotonin Syndrome

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With the increasing co-administration of neuroleptic and antidepressant medications, a spectrum-based concept of approach is suggested in the unlikely event of adverse reactions. Atypical forms of adverse events that do not fulfil the criteria for the diagnosis of Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) have been increasingly reported, as are varied presentations of Serotonin Toxicity; these have been attributed to drug combinations that may pharmacologically block dopamine and stimulate serotonin receptors, with the typical picture of NMS and frank Serotonin Syndromes existing on the ends of both pathophysiological processes.

A proposed flowchart to detect to what extent each process contributes to a given presentation and thereafter with suggested management pathway is hereby presented that is flexible and would provide better outcome. It is hoped that this algorithm would aid clinicians faced with diagnostic and therapeutic difficulties to critically appraise their patients with these conditions.

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Pituitary Tumour Presenting as Psychosis without Neurological Signs

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Background: Pituitary tumours are most commonly associated with signs and symptoms of increased intracranial pressure, visual disturbances and endocrinological changes. Many of them are known to cause cognitive impairments but only few cases had been reported in which the presenting symptoms are primarily psychiatric in nature.

Objective: To describe a rare case of acromegaly with pituitary tumour presenting as a psychotic disorder.

Method: Single case report.

Results: A case of a 35 year-old man with acute psychosis is described. He presented to our psychiatric facility with disorganisation, delusional misidentification, persecutory ideas, grandiosity, perceptual abnormalities and marked fluctuations in

behaviour and orientation. He did not show any improvement with antipsychotics and had to be augmented with a mood stabilizer. He was noted to have some acromegalic features though there were no neurological signs. Routine blood tests including a thyroid profile only showed raised ESR. A CT and a subsequent MRI scan revealed a large pituitary tumour likely to be a macroadenoma compressing the optic chiasm and extending into left cavernous sinus. The initial blood workup for pituitary tumour showed raised Prolactin and IGF-1. He was transferred to a general hospital for further evaluation and management. After a complete evaluation he was diagnosed with acromegaly with hypogonadism and blunted cortisol response. He was treated with Hydrocortisone, Olanzapine, Benzhexol, Sodium Valproate and Lorazepam while waiting for surgery.

Conclusion: The case emphasizes the importance of investigations, especially neuroimaging, in atypical presentations of psychosis which may be first presentation of rare disorders like acromegaly.

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Exploring the Effects of Perceived Parenting Styles on Outcomes of Body Image Dissatisfaction and Social Anxiety among Young Adults

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Social anxiety disorder (SAD) is an unrelenting disorder with high prevalence rates within the community. Previous literature indicates that parental control and parental care play an important role in the development and maintenance of SAD, while body image dissatisfaction has been found to occur in conjunction with the disorder. The current study aimed to further explore the influence of perceived parenting styles on outcomes of body image dissatisfaction and social anxiety. A series of self-report measures were completed by 179 participants (119 women; 59 men; 1 unspecified) between the ages of 18 and 29 years of age. Participants were asked to recall both maternal and paternal parenting styles, along with current individual perceptions of body image and symptoms of social anxiety. After controlling for trait anxiety and depression, results indicated that lower levels of perceived parental care predicted outcomes of social interaction anxiety, whereas parental control did not significantly influence social anxiety at all. Furthermore, the fitness evaluation facet of body image was found to partially mediate the relationship between perceived parental care and social interaction anxiety, thus partially supporting the hypothesis of a mediation effect. However, the findings failed to confirm expected differences in maternal and paternal influence on affecting outcomes of social anxiety and body image dissatisfaction. Limitations and implications of the current study are discussed and specific suggestions are made for future research.

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Screening for Common Perinatal Mental Disorders in Women in the North of Vietnam: A Comparison of Three Psychometric Instruments

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Background: There is an urgent need for screening tools suitable for use by community based health workers to assist in the identification of people with compromised mental health. The aim of this study was to establish the validity of three widely used psychometric screening instruments in detecting Common Perinatal Mental Disorders (CPMDs) in women in northern Vietnam.

Methods: Translated and culturally verified versions of the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), General Health